APRIL 7, 1886.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the poor ellow, and that dirty, black Eng-

lish colonel the worst of all." "May the curse-bit no, 1 won's curse them, for it's the blessed Christmas time;" and the lone widow threw herself upon her the day.

She knelt, and rocked herself to and fro in har angulah, and took little notice of what passed around her. Jacky had been busy. He had the tes ready, and lumps of bread out-thick indeed, as he would have cut it for himself-for he was tenderer in his natural refinement than in his habits. And now, with a tact and gentleness that would have won the ocnstable's heart had he seen it, Jack the runner was coaxing and comforting the heartbroken widow, and trying to make ber take some necessary food.

giving in that way. Look up, ma'am, and with all the trials you would have in the jail, take the drop o' tay. It's faint ye are after would you refuse Him ?" the day's work. Sure, Ned'll be lookin' out "If I saw Himself, glory be to Him blanad for ye the morrow; and if you can't go to him, and just kill yourself with the grief, it'll kill him entirely, and that'd be worse than the vardict." And so he persuaded her to take at least a little of the nourishment she so greatly needed.

CHAPTER XVI.

IN JAIL.

mortal if I did; and if I give up my revenge, you may lave me my anger."

Father Cavanage was a sensitive main. He quence; and survey you will not refuse Him knew a great point had been gained when poor Ned had promised to give up his re-your own feeling and inclination, and do wenge. He hoped the rest would come in what you know is right, no matter what it God's good time, and he knew very well the costs you, you are suffering for God, and isn't harm that is often done to souls by forcing that something worth living for ?" them when they should be led genily.

"Well, Ned, I'll say no more," and he longed to see once more.

It was a few days before the assizes. The good priest had visited Ned as frequently as his time and the prison rules would allow. his power for the poor fellow ; but he naturally clung to Father Cavanagh. He was his do with it here the better." own pricat, and Rusheen thought or fancied he sympathised more with him.

The great difficulty was the terrible and deadly feeling of revenge which had resulted from his unjust con-demnation. He suspected that he had been and all Ned's noble nature rose up in utter | train a dog for him again." contempt for so mizerable a crime. All the circumstances, too, by which he was sur-rounded, tended to foster every bad thought and to depress every good one. A prison must be made a place of punishment for the guilty, but the punishment when it falls on the inno-

cent is one of terrible severity. Ned lived to be an old man, but he never forcot his first night in jail; -- the clang of the Why, the harder it was, the more honor he irou door, the hards grating of the strong lock. got; and the harder it is for you to forgive the graif word of command to do this and not to do that, the utter darknoss of the lovely, out and out, the grander the victory, and the long winter night, the scant covering, the greater the glory and honor you will have hard bed; and, more than all, the deprivation from the Great Judge of all at the last great of liberty, of freedom, of space to move, and day." power to move at will. The reaction, galling The a it is to all prisoners, was to to him especially so. As under keeper, his life had been spent out of doors from early morning till inte at night, and often after midnight, in the free air, and with more personal choice of action than falls to the lot of the laborer or the mechanic. And he could scarcely move two leet, the walls seemed to press in upon him, the ceiling stiffed him, the olitude-the horrible solitude, which has driven strong men mad-sceneed to him as if had wandered from good thoughts to thoughts it must drive him mad slso.

was glad the time of trial was so near; he be free to roam at will through wood of proof and for every greater or less quantity could almost count the hours now. He would and meadow. Who can know, except than a gallon, viz. : Geneva gin, rum, have chosen death a thousand times over- the prisoner, how deep are his longings for whiskey, alcohol or spirits of wine, and un yes, even the degrading death which he know liberty ?

for Old Ireland, have suffered for God too's for there are but few of them who were not persecuted for their faith as well as for their politics. And now, just see what a grand chance you have to suffer for God and for

Poor Rusheen was not yet so utterly crushed down as to have lost his love for a pleasant

look and a chearful word. "Well," he said, smiling, and Father Cavanagh was pleased to see the smile, "if it will be pleasant to your reverence to tell 4 me, sure I'll be glad to do something for the other world, if I can only do it here," he.

added, giving way to his depression again. "Here, man! Why, I told you here's the very place to do it. Naw, if your blessed Saviour, who died on the cross for you, came and asked you to stay here in this dark cell.

"Ah 1 thin, Mrs. Rasheen, I wouldn't be for six months to please Him, and to put up

name !" he added, after the reverent habit of the Irish people when they utter a holy word, **snre I don't think I could be refusing Him.'

"You would not refuse Him, Ned, I am sure of it; but He is asking you to do something for Him now, to suffer something for Him; and I am afraid, my boy, you are not willing to listen to him. Ned, you said awhile ago I was to 'lave you your anger." I'll never forgive him, your reverence ; it's Now, I know you did a great and glorious I'll never forgive him, your reverence ; it's Now, I know you did a great and glorious no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than work when you gave up your wild threats of no use talking to me. I'd be more than the provide the talking the provide talking the provide talking the provide talking the provide talking talki God knows too, which is of far more conse-Father Cavanagh was a sensible man. He quence; and surely you will not refuse Him

"It's true for you, yer honour, but it's

f hard." began to give him as hopeful a picture as he "Of cor ze it's hard, Ned. It's hard for could of his poor mother, and the home he you to be in jail, it's hard to be shut up here

a prisoner ; but it would be a thousand and a thousand times harder to be shut up in hell; and Ned, those that keep anger in their hearts against any one, no matter what he has The chaplain of the jail, too, had done all in done to them, will not get to heaven, for there will be no anger there, so the less we have to

"An' sure, sir, you would not have me ithout feeling, an' I here in jail, an innocent man, for his fault and shame. Even if they let me off this time-and God knows what they'll do, for a poor man demnation. He suspected that he had been has little chance with them—there's my char-wilfully and deliberately put in this position acter blasted for life, and the bread taken by the real culprit in order to screen himself, out of my mouth, for I'll never fire a shot or

"Ah ! then, Ned, but it's hard to beat the sense into you," replied the priest, pleasantly. "I know it is hard, I say it is hard, and I tell you, for your comfort, that I think it's just one of the very hardest cases I ever heard of. But, man, have sense, and tell me if you ever heard of a soldier who got a great victory complaining how hard it was those who have wronged you from your heart,

The priest had been gone some hours, and Ned had thought very seriously over all he had said. He began to see, as he had never

scen before, that Christianity required sometoing more even than a more forgiveness of injuries; that to suffer wrong, and pardon the inflicter of the suffering, was infinitely more noble than the most bitter revenge which

enmity could obtain. The little light which his cell window admitted was gradually growing less, and he He began to tell the priest about it. He ime would ever come again when he should THE TARIFF CHANGES.

THE RESOLUTIONS SUBNITTED' IN THE REVISED.

OTTAWA, March 30 .- The following are the resolutions amending the tariff submitted by Hon. A. W. McLelan to night in his budget speech :--

Resolved .- That It is expedient to provide that the following rates of duty shall be assessed and collected on each of the articles hereafter named on and after the 30th March, 1886, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts now in force in so far as they provide for assessing and collecting any different rates of duty than the rates hereby provided or which are inconsistant therewith :

Almonds, shelled, a specific duty of 5 cents per pound.

Almonds, not shelled, and nuts of all kinds not elsewhere specified, a specific duty of 3 cents per pound. Baking powder, a specific duty of 6 cents

per pound. Boxes, cases and writing desks, fancy and ornamental, and fancy manufactures of bone,

shell, horn and ivory ; also dolls and toys of all kinds and materials, ornaments of alabaster, spar, terra cotta, or composition, statuettes, beads and bead ornaments, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets of iron or steel, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds 25 per cent ad valorem.

Lider, a specific duty of 10 cents per im perial gallon.

Cordsge, manilla and sisal cordsge of all kinds, a specific duty of 11 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Desiccated cocoanuts, sweetened or not, a

specific duty of 6 cents per pound. Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed,

20 per cent. ad valorem. Feathers, ostrich and vulture, dressed, 30

per cent. ad valorem. Fruit, dried, viz. : raisins, a specific duty

one cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valo~m. Fruit, dried, viz : currante, dates, fige, prunes and all other dried fruits, not else-

where specified, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound. Fruit, green, viz : blackberries, goose-

herries, raspberries and strawberries, a specific duty of 4 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Peaches, a specific duty of 1 cent per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Gim₁s, cords, braids, ribbons and bind-ings, when imported by hat manufacturers for use in their factories, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Gloves and mitts of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Hair cloth of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Harness and saddlery of every description and parts of the same, 30 per cent. ad valorem,

Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, also braids, chains or cords of hair, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Lead pipe and lead shot, a specific duty of

11 cents per pound. Oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute

for butter, a specific duty of ten cents per pound. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics not elsewhere

specified, 271 per cent. ad valorem. Spirits and strong waters, not having been

aweutened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes hydrometer, for every imperial gallon of the strength of proof of of home, and to conjectures as to whether the | such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strongth than the strength

Spirits and strong waters mixed with any

thereby coming under the denomination of

proprietary medicines, tincturcs, essences,

extracts or any other denomination, includ

ing medicinal extracts, whether in bulk or

bottle, not elsewhere specified, shall be never

and subject to duty as such-a specific duty of \$2 per imperial gallon and and 30 per cent.

Cologne water and perfumed shirits in

bottles or flasks not weighing more than four

Cologne water and perfumed snirits in

bottles, flasks or other packages weighing

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and

concrete, when imported direct from the

country of growth and production, for re-

fining purposes only, not over No. 13 Dutch

standard in color, and not testing over 70

degrees by the polariscope, a specific duty of lc per pound, and for every additional

degree or fraction of a degree shown by the

polariscope test, three and one-third cents

per one hundred pounds additional. On

sugar not for refining purposes, not over thirteen Dutch standard in color, when im-

On sugar, melado, concentrated melado,

ounces each, 50 per cent ad valorem.

imperial gallon.

ad valorem.

ed that the change in the rates of duty on sugars and molasses shall apply only to importations arriving in Canada on and after BUDGET SPEECH-THE SUGAR DUTIES the 31st day of March instant, and not to such articles warehoused prior to that date. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, a specific duty of 11 cents per pound,

and 35 per cent, ad valorem. Wire fencing, buckhorn, strip and other similar fencing wire of iron or steel, a specific duty of 11 cents per pound.

Yeast cakes and compressed yeast, in pack ages or bulk of one pound and over, a specific duty of 6 cents per pound. Yeast cakes in packages of less than one

pound, a specific duty of 8 cents per pound. Tubing, wrought iron, plain two inches in diameter or under, coupled and threaded or not, 30 per cent ad valorem. Whips of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wire, iron or steel, galvanized or not, fifteen guage and coarser, 20 per cent ad valorem Portland and Roman cement to be classed with all other cement at specific rates now in

force. Resolved, that it is expedient to amend schedule " B," being the list of goods which

are entitled to entry free of duty when imported to Canada, by substituting the follow. ing provisions for the corresponding items now contained therein :---Articles for the personal use of consulsgenerals, who are natives or citizens of the

country they represent and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.

Borax in lump. Grease, the refuse of animal fat.

Iron and steel, old and scrap-but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be remanufactured.

Sumac, crude. Resolved-That it is expedient to strike out the following articles from the list of goods which may be entered free of duty when iniported into Canada, viz. :--

Iron, sand or globules and dry putty for polishing granite. Attar of roses.

Philosophical instruments and apparatus including glober, etc.

Resolved-That it is expedient to a nend schedule "D" relating to prohibited articles, by striking out the items relating to copy right works, and substituting the followin, in lieu thereof, viz : --

Reprints of Cauadian copyright works and reprints of British copyright works, which have been also copyrighted in Canada,

That slight cold you think to little of may prove the forernuner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer

Cherry Pectoral, the best known remedy for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incident consumption, and all other throat and long diseases. 9

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

THE LEGISLATURE REJECTS THE FRENCH CLAIMS AGREEMENT - STEAMER WRECKED AND THREE LIVES LOST--UNEMPLOYED FORCE AN ENTRANCE INTO THE ASSEMBLY.

ST. JOHN'S, NAL, Match 31. - The scaling steamer Resoluce was wrecked last Saturday on Ireland rock, eastward of Fogo Island. The ship drove over the rocks and foundered twenty minutes inter. Her crew of 350 men escaped in boats just as the stean.er went down. They reached the coasting st-amship Mastiff and were received on board, when it was discovered that three of the harpooners, McGlegin, George and Phillips, were missing, and are supposed to have been lost.

A DEMONSTRATION BY UNEMPLOYED.

A large crowd of idle men from the city and outports of St. John's gathered around the Legislative buildings last night, forced

an entrance into the Assembly Chambers, and planting a flag bearing the inscription "Railway" before the Speaker, asked for work. The House promised to provide later for them and they withdrew praceably. On

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETT.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS. There was a large attendance of the mem-

bers of St. Patrick's Suciety at the annual meating held in their hall on 29th ult., for the nomination and election of officers to act during the year. Mr. D. Barry, President, occupied the chair. The result of the elections, which were unanimous, was as fol lows :---

Mr. D. Barry, (re elected)..... President Mr. H. J. Cloran....lst Vice-President Mr. P. Wright 2nd Vice-President Mr. P. M. Groom, (re-elected). . Treasurer Mr. Thos. Callaghan Asat. - Rec. - Sec'y Speeches were delivered by the newly elected officers. As a large number of nomi-nations for office on the Executive Committee and for the position of Grand Marshal was made, the proceedings were adjourned until Monday evening next.

NEAR STARVATION'S DOOR.

Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was a chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and lives complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers.

LAFLAMME VS. THE MAIL.

THE PUMPS NOW BEADY FOR USE--A TEST THIS AFTERNOON.

The judges in the Court of Roview, Mr. Justice Johnson, Justices Doherty and Taschereau, gave judgment on 31st ult. in the above case. It will be renemared that in this case the Hon. Mr. Ladamme such the Mail newspaper (Teronte) for label on account of a very damaging article reflecting upon his character. The defence in part consisted of a "plea" containing even rules damaging assertions than the original charge which a farmit is the transmit Continue alexition which referred to the Jacques Cartier election and the "Trappe." The jury, after an exhaustive trial and a carefully worded charge from the judge returned a verict of \$10,000 damages, \$6,000 for the libel in the article and \$4,000 for the plea. Damages were laid in the first in stance at \$15,000. The defondants in review moved for a new trial on various ge, unds, stating there are under a solution with to the first that a juryman had given aftid with to the floct as to the finding of the jury and their views on the case. It was also contended that a material witness was absent. Mr. Justice Johnson gives a very long judgment in which he cited similar cases and the decisions of eminent judges, and showed that the precedents were not in favor of the motions made The court cante to the conclusion that the finding of \$10,00 or about \$2,000 starling was not, in view of the conditions, excessive. The position of the ph intuit had to be considered, and if the allegations had been true they would have wined him out of any position, either private or political. There had been no attempt to justify the article by the pretension that it did not mean what it said. The jury has been attacked in this matter without cause, one can cause and cued the raing of Lord Mansheld, who sati that, in cases of the kird, " of all the cases left to a jury, none is left more to their discretion than such a case as the. His Londship also cited the cases as heating on Conadian provide, and de cided that the allidavits of a jury mon could not under the characteristic store envelopment. The ver-dict of the coart was that the ver-dict stand, and that the three motions

of the defendant for a new triat; a verdict heart from the jury finding and a decision for the plaintill in corse annace of certain points and a be rejected, also that the motion of the plant of for judgment in accordance with the vertical.

granted with costs, Mr. Justice Dolorty concurred and spatic severity of the aggravation of the original field A. J. WHETZ, Limit d, G_{0} are Scigel's Symp gives good satisfaction whore-even used. One case in particular (where the cure 1 by spepsia scenned abnost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicate. Y are respectfully, JNO, G. MORRISON, on the defendant's pleas, which showed matice which was pensisted in.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness. constipution, etc., use Carter's Little Laver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently atta

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE PROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Hass, an intelligent and in-

dustrious woman, whose story of physical suffer-ing and final rwlief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Network brought on sick headache, followed overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the samusch, until I was compelled to take to my bod for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my over my whole body. and threbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortlinb. This was followed by a cough and short-news of hreath, until finally I could not sew, and I task to my bod for the second, and, as I throught, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Swigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a botthe of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly accord-ing to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My Last illness becan June 3rd, 1882, and conof it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and coa-tianed to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am ! I cannot express gravitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tail you that the dustroi in undestrict I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no coad, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wher-ever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it. cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of ber that she night make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a co'd by soing through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic prime, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surround-ing district to whom her mother had not aping districts to whom her mother had not applied to recieve ber child, but every one crossed The market was and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in ourpl.ce when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as mybody, go a to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To day she alds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Sogel's Sorm "

MARIA HAAS.

JOSEPH WARD,

SPRINGFIELD, N B , Oct. 15, 1985.

Syrup.

above.

awaited him, if he were pronounced guilty-sooner than endure this existence longer.

"If it was for my country, your reverence, Id glory in bearing it; but not for thisfor this, that I'm no more guilty of than you, Bir !"

"Yes, Ned ; it's a glorious thing to suffer for one's country ;" and the noble-hearted privat drew himself up-I had almost said proudly-as he said the words. "Ent there's something you can seffer for that is still more gioricus-you can suffer for your God. I fear, Rusheen, there are men who never think that there's a country which should be dearer to us even than old Ireland, dearly as we lovo her -- a country for which we should be ready to suffer and to fight, a country for which we should be willing to give our lifeblood. Ah ! that's the grand country !" exclaimed the old pricst, and he looked like one who had sent on his treasures there. as in truth he had, who hoped soon to see its golden

walls. "Well, your reverence, 1 suppose we don't think about it as much as we might do; but, sure, how is a poor fellow like me to suffer for God ?"

"Why, Ned, you might do it this minute, without putting your foot outside the door of this miserable cell, and you can do it better here than if you were running about the woods of Eimedale Castle, with your gun on your shoulder, and your dog at your heels. There's a time coming when it will not make much matter to us where we lived, or where we died, and when it will make all the matter in the world, to us how we lived, and how we died. Just think, now, how anxious you are for next week. You will know your fate, you will know whother you are to be a free man again, and go about where you like and as you like, or whother you are to be a prisoner all your days, shut up from the free sight of the eun and moon, and God's skies, driven about at the word of another, and never allowed to do your own will. What would you not give this moment if your sentence was made known to you ? And a day will come when you will be as anxious, nay, a thousand times more anxious, to know the result of another sentence-to know the verdict of your God. The worst any man can do to you here is to deprive you of life in this world ; but, Ned, God can deprive you of eternal life, and that is the ouly sentence any of us need dread. You might give your life on the scaffold, or on the pattlefield, for your country, and all men might honor you as a here, and erect monuments to you when you were dead ; but what good would that do to your poor soul if it was lost for ever and ever If it was in the terrible prison of hell ? A jail would be a fearful place to spend your whole life in ; but the worst juil in the world, and the cruelest keepers, could not make us come to'sce the murderer die ! And then the suffer even in the very least degree he the

quick religious feeling, and had that deep, and almost instinctive, reverence for the

Ned was so absorbed in his own reflections spirits, by whatever name called, a specific that he not hear a voice which whispered his name softly, and more than once. At last his Old Tom gin, a specific duty of

attention was arrested. " Ned !" Where did the sound come from? It was ingredient or ingrediente, and although

no gruff jailer's voice certainly. "Ah ! thin, Ned, don't ye know yer friends

when ye hear them ?" He looked round, but he could not see any one. The cell was small enough ; no human bottle, not elsewhere specified, shall be never being could by any possibility be hidden theless deemed to be epirits or strong waters, there. He looked up at the window; there was just light enough to distinguish a shadow, but no person could be seen; and again his own name was uttered in

louder, but still cautious, tones. Clearly there was only one person who would have hazarded such an exploit, and that was Jack the Runner. "For God's sake, Jack ! what brought you

more than four onnces each, a specific duty there ? You'd better be off quick, for if you're of \$2 per imperial gallon and 40 per cent ad acen or heard, there'll be black work for us valorem. both.'

"An do ye think I'd be heeding a trifle of danger when there's a chance to set ye free ? Look up, man ! and we'll chate the peelers yet. Here's a fine file," and he dropped it down noiselessly by a string through the window, " and here's a coil of rope; and you just work your way out, and there's them will meet ye the right at the rising of the moon, and we'll clear ye off to Ameriky, an' the ould mother after ye. I can't stay, Ned, avick, for the hands is scalded off me wid houiding to the bars; but ye do my bidding, for that villain of an ould Colonel'll have yez hanged doad at the 'sizes as sure as you're a living man !"

Jack disappeared as noiselessly and as swiftly as he came, and Ned sat still and thought.

Here was a chance which certainly could never come again : in a few hours he might be free. At best he could not be retaken ; it sugar of all kinds, grades or standards one would not make his guilt greater ; and what hope had he of an acquittal ? He thought of and one half cents per pound and 35 per cent. the murderer's doom-the doom which he felt almost certain would be his. It was true Mr. O'Sullivan had promised to defend himbut what of that? He knew he was already pre judged and pre condemned in the minds of thousands. Had not the verdict at the inquest been against him ? and would not that be to many of itself a sufficient proof of his orime ? .:

He thought of the condemned cell-he could well imagine its horrors :-- To see the sun set, and know each evening he was one day nearer his fearful death; to see the sun rise, and know that after a few more such mornings the morning would come which for him would have no earthly evening-when he would be dragged out into the glaring light of day, and stared at by thousands who had death ittelf1 Ned was a brave, man ; he damned suffer in hell." Ned looked, very grave and thoughtful. He was a man of great intelligence and of life; but this this seemed too terrible. He had no nerve for this ; he must, he must escape 1-and the great, strong-limbed man, asses, shall be the value thereof free on board

entering the building several doors and a number of windows were emushed by the crowd. Old Iom gin, a specific duty of \$1.90 per

THE FRENCH CLAIMS AGREEMENT.

The agreement between England and France respecting the French claims on the west coast of Newfoundland has been con-demned by the Legislature of the colony, which declines to give it its ratification.

MUCH IN A LITTLE. Hamilton Dowd, writing from Burns, Oat,

says he was afflicted with chilblains which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until he tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil; less than one bottle cured him.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE PLANS.

LONDON, April 1.—The Fall Mall Gazette says: "The hostile tone of the Scotch Liberal press, as well as that manifested in most of the recent public meetings, has caused some of Mr. Gladstone's closest followers to doubt that the Scotch members of Parliament will support the Premier in any very broad will support the interior in any very work persons out of the work house. To others than scheme of home rule for Ireland. Mr. Parboll sees this difficulty plainly and is perfectly willing to have Mr. Gladetone conform his policy to the exigencies of the situation and to modify his Irish proposals until they reach dimensions which will suit the Stotch with, out alignsting the Irish. The Irish leader, it was a see the subscription of the work house. To others than these occapying less than a quarter of an acres this relief would be in food only, and the pro-vision would only remain in force to Discember 31, 1880." Measure, Nolau, Diffon, Healy and screeches explaining the necessary for the bill, and each thanking the Irish Secretary for this out aliensting the Irish. The Irish leader, it out alienating the Irish. The Irish leader, it is stated, has declared that any home rule scheme which does not satisfy both the Sootch and Irish members may as well be forwarding to the West coast of Ireland seed

A VALUABLE FIND.

ported direct from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of one cent per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem on the James Alex. Sproul, of Oraugoville, says he has found Bardock Blood Bittere to be the value thereof free on board at the last port of best medicine he ever took for kidney comshipment. On all sugars above number thirplaint, with which he was long suffering. He teen Dutch standard color, and ou refined declares B.B.B. without a rival.

withdrawn because it cannot succeed.

PEERS IN TRADE.

ad valorem on the value thereof fiee on board LONDON, April 1.—Just at present we have the curious such of a number of peers in trade. The coal carts of an earl drive through the at the last port of shipment. On all sugars not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, streets, supplying the black diamond to plebian there shall be levied and collected an addicustomers. A coroust is above the shop of a tional duty of 74 per cent. of the whole duty so otherwise payable thereon. Provided that when any cargo of sugar for refining purposes is found to grade, to the extent of not over 15 per cent. of the whole, above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, the whole of said cargo may be admitted to entry by the polari ago Lord Kanmare, one of the poplest and most extravagant of precs, applied anonymously for a scope test, as above provided, for refining license to keep a public house in this city. Lord Keemare has an unfinished paraco at Killarney, purposes only. On syrups, cane juices, refined syrup, sugar house syrup or sugar house sumptuously planned, which has all its door molasses, or sorghum, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of one cent per knobs made out of carved silver backs of Louis Quatorze watches; but the magnificent strucpound and 30 percent. ad valorem. Molasses, ture is incomplete, and his fordaling thinks a London gin palace would supply the requisite other when imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production, 15 per cent, ad valorem. Mofunds for his other palace over ouking traiand's

says :: "I think Horsford's Aoid Phosphate

and almost instinctive, reverence for the priesthood which is happily characteristic of the Irish peasantry. "It's true, your reverence, and a pity we don't all think more about it." "And now, Ned, you will see why it is better to suffer for God than for your country, who have suffered to term of a demi-train. "A why, nearly all the men who have suffered to term of a demi-train."

unite the liver and free the stomach from tale. tta

IRELAND'S DISTRESS.

MEADURUS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE POOR OUT OF WORKHOUSES,

LOSDOR, April 2 .- The Rouse of Commons this morning at two oblock tools up the mo-tion of Mr. Morley on the Poor Reliaf tee Ire-hand bill, which passed to a second reading. The text of this Government bill for the re-tion of all second in the post of the second reading. lief of destitution in Ireland outboards boards of guardiane to toake grants of food to the poor, subject to the sanction of the local Govern-ment board. The first two sections of the act pasted in 1883 for the relief of distress d union are revived, but the total amount of grants must not exceed \$10,000 Briefly stated, the object of the bill is to legalize the granting of our door Government bourd may specify. Mr. Methoy said: "Since 1862 no person in Ircland in the occupation of more then a quarter of all acre of land could reserve telet except in the workhouse. It was now proposed, subject to certain restrictions, to enable outdoor relief to be given to destinute persons out of the workhouse. To others than

potatoes and other provisions for the famine striken inhabitants.

A MANIAC WIFE

ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER HUSBAND WHILE HE IS ASLEEP-A NAEROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, Ont., April 2 .- A shocking affair occurred in the town hip of Westminster yesterday wherein an inoffensive farmer, Nathau Griffith, was nearly dono to death by his wife. The rash deed was committed while she was laboring under the hallucination resulting from religious excitement. The woman has of late become insune with customers. A corolet is above the shop of a fashionable million, owned by a lady well as she expressed it, to kill her husband and known in the mat select acciety circles, and whole doubtily designed bonnets often grace the head of the Princess of Wales. Lady Hinton sings nightly at Sadler's Wells music hall, and a few tays at Sadler's Wells music hall, and a few tays approached the her husband's razor was " religion," which inspired her with a desire, approached the bed upon which her husband was elambering. She drew the razor across his throat, and then restored the weapon to its necustomed receptacle. The shock aroused Griffith, who, on feeling his throat, realized what had happened. He arose with the blood gushing from the wound, and wrapping a towel around his neck aroused a lad in the house, whom he despatched to a neighbor's house with a request to have a medicel man anymoned. A medical examination reveated two gashes in the throat, one on the left side about three inches long, laying the arteries bare, while the second was cut straight across a little lower down as far as the windpipe, which was pierced. The man is very low from loss of bloud, but his wounds were stitched up and his recovery is possible.

> Terry. car to Ma 1.1.1

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. STEVENSVILLE, WHENE A. J. WHITE, L'ounnenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left s do, often atte-ded with a cough, but I am now fast guin-ing my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your me ficine. Yours, tc., MANABERTE, BRAM.

The people of Canada speak confirming th

bove. RELEVAND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. $Dear = 5cr_r - 1$ wish to inform you the good you

Size is Struchas done me. I thought at one time I would be hetter dead than live, but had the link to flad one of your almas are and after reading it conclude the try your remeely. I tract one but he and found my health so much im-prover that I continue dit until now I feel like a new

We all the restance of the first new restance. Every body here speaks well of it.

Richmond Corners, N.B.

L.J. Wairs, Limit d,

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A. J. WHITE, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be withous

Yours ruly PATRICK MCLUBRY

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885, A. J. WHITE, Limited.

A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen - Your meditine is just what is needed here for disorvered liver. When I was in London the dostros there said I was a "gone man," and advas d me to travel. I did so, and cause across Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. WHITS, Limited. Gentlemen 1 an now using Selgel's Syrup for Dyspep in, and find it to be the best medicine I ever use I for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one attlicted with indigestion. Yours truly,

ion. Yours truiy, Wx. Burks

Sir. --I take great pleasure in int. ming you that I have been cured by your Slegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and con-supation of the bawels, voniting foot and bile from the stom eth, which caused great pain. I tried eever good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, to you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Selgel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly impreved.

I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer. LEWIS WALBANK

LEWIS WALBANK South B.y. Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far-ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office; 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sole by every druggist in Montreal.

There is on the plantation of Captain John L. Martin, near Washington, Ga., a pine tree that bears acorns and pine burs with great impartiality.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Detility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

There was great excitement at a revival At all fancy dress affairs in London the patient's attempt to reach the mourners' popular dress is the Margaret a la Ellen bench was resisted by her relatives and friends. en en de la calabér de la companya.

Unequaled. Dr. R. M. ALEXANDEE, Funnettsburg, Pa.

famous lakes.

lasses, when not so imported, 20 per mint. ad Horstord's Acid Phosphate valorem. The value upon which the ani valorem duty shall be levied and collected. upon all the above named syrups and, mol-